

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

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BLOOMFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1886.

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THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

OF

LOCAL NEWS & HOME READING.

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second-class matter.

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Entered from T. A. M. by G. P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Advertisements and notices should be sent to the Office early in the week as possible, so that they may be published in the issue of the week for which they are intended.

PRINTING!

Every description of BOOK and JOB PRINTING done at short notice at the Office of THE CITIZEN.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The Rev. Wm. Humphreys will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday morning and evening.

Meetings at the Baptist church will be continued every night next week, led by the pastor.

A Baptist church was organized at Montclair, Friday night, Jan. 8th. The pastor of the Baptist church of Bloomfield, presided at the organization. The church numbers at its beginning, forty-three members.

The monthly meeting of the Essex County Building and Loan Association will be held Tuesday evening next, at the Mount St. Hall.

A sleigh belonging to Dr. Wm. H. White was badly damaged by running into the gutter near the Centre school-house on Wednesday morning. Nobody was injured, but the driver and children who were going to school were considerably frightened.

At the annual parish meeting of the German church held last Monday evening the following gentlemen were elected trustees of the church, for the ensuing year: George W. Farnoff, Julius A. Jensen, Joseph Koch, Henry Meuser and Henry Schwarz.

Mr. Chas. M. Davis, County Superintendent, has appointed Mr. Samuel P. Lehigh a School Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father. The engraved copy of the minute relating to the death of Mr. C. Pelonbet, has been prepared, and will soon be delivered to the family. It is in book form, with black embossed leather binding, and consists of six or eight pages handsomely lettered in Old English and script. The signatures of the remaining members of the Board of Trustees are appended.

At the semi-annual election of officers of Bloomfield Temperance Societies the following gentlemen were elected: President, Fred G. Cadmus; Vice President, George W. Andrews; Secretary, Robert E. Hughes; Fin. Secretary, Joseph A. Clark; Treasurer, John G. Ferguson; Board of Directors, W. Wallace Cadmus, Frank J. Cain, Herman Eichhorn.

By action of the Vestry, the pews in Christ Episcopal church, Liberty street, will be free on Sunday evenings. Stewards and those not renting pews, will thus be assured of a "Welcome." The musical services Sunday evening will be continued.

Will you please allow me to say to the subscribers for the Sunday School Times, that I was obliged to wait until I had received twenty names before we could send out our first copy. I am sorry that I cannot understand why the papers have not been received.

G. T. M.

Lost.—In Bloomfield, Jan. 2d a Silver Chain Watch and chain. A liberal reward will be paid upon its return to Mr. N. S. Farnsworth, Cor. Franklin St. & Berkeley Avenue.

First Presbyterian Church.

The parish meeting of the Old Church was held on Wednesday evening. The report of the Trustees was presented, showing a small balance of arrears. Discussion followed in regard to making a private road on the east side of the church. The matter was referred for action to the meeting of the Board of Trustees. It was decided to make all the pews in the church free at the Sunday evening meetings. The action taken two years ago relative to the ringing of the bell on the Fourth of July was rescinded. This leaves the matter entirely to the discretion of the Board.

The following Trustees were elected: Thos. McGowan, J. F. Polson, Lewis B. DeBt, Joseph C. Morris, E. Walter Morris, Halsey M. Barrett, Geo. Seytman.

At the organization of the Board, Mr. Thos. McGowan was elected President, Mr. Lewis B. DeBt, Treasurer, and Mr. J. F. Polson, Clerk.

The Legislature.

The 110th Session of the Legislature of New Jersey, was convened on Tuesday last at 3 P. M.

At the John W. Griggs of Patterson, was elected President of the Senate, and Hon. Edward Armstrong of Camden, Speaker of the House of Assembly, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives were introduced in both houses, on the first of the session, the smallest number of members present.

Resolutions are said to be in favor of a short but busy session.

Among the bills introduced of interest to our readers are the following: To extend the jurisdiction of the district courts to the whole county, prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, providing a penalty if the material used for baling hay constitute more than five per cent. of the gross weight; reducing railroad fares for workmen, between five and seven in the forenoon and five and seven in the afternoon, creating a Board of Health in townships, and one by Mr. Underhill providing for the issuing of bonds by school districts to take up matured or maturing bonds.

The Senate adjourned for the week, after a short session Tuesday afternoon; but the House held a morning session on Wednesday, at which time twelve more bills were introduced, of which the following may prove of interest, namely: Providing that the question of spending money for the improvement of public roads in townships shall be decided by a plurality vote of the legal voters. * * *

Irish Independence.

To The Citizen:

"D." in his article on "Home Rule" says this agitation of Ireland for entire independence from England is all wrong. As it is impossible to obtain it. Now this is all nonsense. Ireland has a right to her independence. God and nature intended her for such. Ireland is a nation and her rights as a nation are as sacred as those of any other nation. Ireland is a country made separate and distinct by the hand of the Great Creator himself. Her people are of a different race.

A wide and angry sea rolls between the two countries, then why is it wrong or impossible for her to get her independence.

"D." says it would be bad for her if she did get her independence, yet we have ample proof that such is not the case. Ireland was more prosperous from the year 1782, up to 1792 than she ever had been since the Sassamach set foot on her shores up to the present time. And why such prosperity? The reason is plain, England was forced to recognize that right which Ireland claimed, that of legislating on Irish soil for the best benefit of the Irish people, and Lord Clare, a Castle back at that time, said there was not a country on the face of the globe that had advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manufactures, with the same rapidity in the same period as Ireland.

Now if a native parliament a hundred years ago would confer such great benefits on Ireland, it would be difficult to place a limit to the blessings an Irish independent parliament would confer on that country in our day. "D." says the English people does not wish to oppress or misgovern Ireland. Very true—the English love Ireland, but hate the Irish people. The English misgoverned Ireland for over seven hundred years. The English misgoverned and robbed America, they robbed China, they robbed Abyssinia, they have been robbing India for a century. Robbing nations is John Bull's regular business. He makes a living by it.

Hampton Institute.

To The Citizen:

For those who enjoy sailing on the salt water, but whose time is limited for an extended voyage there is no pleasanter trip than the sail to Norfolk, Va., on one of the Old Dominion Company's fine steamers. The state rooms are comfortably furnished. The table is excellently served by the first-class hotel, and the supply is plentiful. One need never fear receiving the treatment of Oliver Twist when he asked for "more" if the plate is returned for a second supply of roast duck or any other delicacy that may be on the card.

I am one of those who enjoy a whiff of salt air even at the risk of having to pay a tribute to "Davy Jones." So one fine Thursday afternoon in November last found me a passenger on the "Roanoke," bound for Old Point Comfort and Hampton, Va., via Norfolk. The sail down the bay and along the New Jersey coast was most delightful, with a sunset beautiful beyond description. The sea was quiet, only the long swell of the Atlantic, causing the steamer to rise and fall slowly. Norfolk was reached at two o'clock the following afternoon.

Two or three of the passengers were standing in the extreme bow of the vessel as we passed up Chesapeake Bay. When about opposite Ft. Monroe, on looking over the side, a large shark was noticed swimming close to the steamer's cut-water. He kept his place without any apparent effort for several minutes and then disappeared.

At Norfolk a smaller boat was taken across the Bay to Old Point Comfort, which is contiguous as the Irishman said, to Fortress Monroe. Hampton Institute and everything else. The most of my time was spent in visiting the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institution, which is located on Hampton Creek and in plain view of the scene of the famous naval battle between the Monitor and Merrimack. Bloomfielders should be especially interested in this wonderful school as the chaplain and Vice Principal, Rev. H. B. Frissell, and his wife are old residents of Bloomfield. That Mr. Frissell has not only the respect, but also the confidence and affection of his parish of seven hundred students is very manifest by the way in which his words of advice and encouragement are received.

During my visit two or three troublesome cases of discipline came under the chaplain's care and we were much impressed with the tact and patience shown

in the effort to make the offenders realize their position and the firmness with which the discipline of the school was maintained. Few pastors have a more important field than your former fellow townsman, Hampton Institute was opened in 1868 by the present principal, General S. C. Armstrong, with two teachers and fifteen students. To-day it has six hundred and seventeen students in the Normal school and three hundred and fifty children in the "Butler" a graded day school on the grounds, making a total of over nine hundred scholars, who are instructed by a corps of about seventy teachers. Among the teachers are Mrs. Helen Lindlow, who is well known as a contributor to the leading magazines and Miss Elaine Goodale the poetess, whose name is usually associated with that of her sister Dorr. Of the six hundred and seventeen students one hundred and forty are Indians. Among the colored students are two Bloomfield boys, sons of Mr. Oliver Sexton of the Methodist church, who are learning trades and who are very well-spoken of by their teachers.

There is no one allowed here who does not contribute to his own support. Every student puts in time at manual labor, which amounts to at least two days per week. Some do more than this, but none less. There are some thirteen different trades taught, such as blacksmithing, turning, harness-making, tailoring, shoe making, knitting by machine. The different branches of the printer trade, setting type, press-feeding, book binding, wood carving, steam engineering, running saw-mill, etc. The students are graduated from the school with a good education in the English branches and Hampton graduates are eagerly sought after as teachers for colored schools as far south as Florida and Mississippi. All the male students are under military discipline, having a major, captain, lieutenant, etc., from their own number. There is also a brass band whose playing is decidedly above the average country band. The drum major is seen with his baton at the head of the band and five minutes later he appears in the dining room without his baton, but in its place an immense dish of perhaps sweet potatoes. He is one of the waiters. The transformation is rather amusing. The effect of the drill upon the boys is very marked when contrasting the new comer with those who have been at the school a year or more. The latter go about with a decided step, and carry themselves in a manly way. This of course is speaking in general terms. They are not all made into saints as well as teachers and mechanics as is shown by the cases of discipline before referred to.

I was of course greatly interested in the Indians. Among them are six young families. Each lives in a little house by itself, where the wife receives instruction in household matters, while the husband is learning a trade in the shop. They are expected to go back to their tribes and set an example of family life according to their own idea of it. Two of them rejoice in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Baird and Mr. and Mrs. Firecloud. Among the girls are two sisters of Bright eyes, who went about the country some five or six years ago speaking in behalf of the Ponca Indians. The change for these Indians is tremendous one. Many of them are from the fighting tribes such as Sioux, Apache, Omaha, etc. They come to the school and are obliged to wear clothes, sleep in beds, have regular hours for meals, and what to them is hardest of all apply themselves steadily to work, which is something they have grown used to as being degrading.

They are obliged to make their own beds, and sweep, scrub, and dust their own rooms. I accompanied one of the faculty on a morning inspection of the Indian boys' quarters. Some of the boys had pictures from the illustrated papers fastened on the wall, and the rooms generally were neat and tidy. Particular attention was paid to the way in which the bed was made. The Indian boys live in a building called the wigwam.

The Indian girls are on another part of the grounds. Their building is called Winona. On Saturday evening the Indian ladies received the young Braves in Winona. The evening is spent in singing, playing games, etc. Some enter heartily into the sports while others hold aloof. The boys are taught to treat the girls in a gentlemanly way and wait upon them instead of being waited upon as they are accustomed to at home. The question will naturally be asked, What becomes of these Indians when they return to their tribes? The answer is that thus far they have done well and in only one or two cases have they relapsed into savage life.

Of the twelve school buildings only three are wood. They are plain, substantial structures, without any attempt at architectural display. The new chapel, however, which is a memorial gift, and which is intended to be ready for dedication at the annual commencement next Spring will be a beautiful building and a great addition to the grounds. One feature of the school has not been referred to, viz., the singing. No instrument is used in the chapel worship and none is needed. A magnificent bass, full and rich, of a hundred or more voices is the foundation of the chorus of about 700 voices. All sing, and sing well, too. The effect is indescribably beautiful. I have heard all the great choruses that have sung in New York for the past ten or fifteen years, but none of them moved me as did the singing of the Hampton students at Hampton. It costs about \$65,000 per year to carry on the Institution. \$10,000 per year is contributed by the State of Virginia, on account of the agricultural department, and there is an income of \$5,000 from invested funds. The remaining \$50,000 is raised each year by solicitation. Many causes are presented to us in this part of the country for our aid. But surely none are more deserving or should have a more liberal support than this great educational and missionary institution.

VISITOR.

Church Work.

To The Citizen:

A few evenings since, in one of our village squares, a conversation was held in which several participated. The conversation commenced with criticizing a few individual church members, as being too much bound up in their church and in giving too much time to church work; from this the conversation drifted into a general condemnation of church members for their selfishness.

It seems a pertinent question for each church member to ask himself if there is not too much ground for such a charge. The several churches have just been observing the week of prayer: how have they observed it? did they join in any of the services or selfishly sit down each in his own little circle? Have the meetings been held in places where those not in the habit of attending, would be inclined to go, or where they would feel at home if they did attend? How many who are not in the habit of attending have been asked to come or given an intimation that they were wanted in these meetings? Have we not acted in a selfish manner? While we have met for worship has it not been too much of a self satisfied, self indulgent worship?

It is said that in one of the meetings of the village last week, the question was asked, "Is there any such thing now or any such spirit of self sacrifice as in the earlier history of the church?" While others disagreed with him, the questioner concluded: there is not.

In most of the secular affairs of life, to achieve any great degree of success, ruts must be avoided, new plans must be devised. If a man has goods to be sold or given away, attention must be drawn to the fact, people must be brought to see the goods and to know of the terms offered, and as a usual rule the man who is most successful in this, is the one who succeeds in his business.

Is the church using the same wisdom in its management as its individual members are in their secular matters? What would we think of the several members of a business firm, with their clerks, coming together and praising to each other the style and quality of their goods, boasting of their cheapness and purchasing of each other what goods they needed, too good to associate with other merchants and above asking others to purchase of them? We would write them down as cranks and yet in a certain sense this seems parallel to our own case.

In a political campaign each party will canvass the name of each voter of the township to know if possible his position in regard to the issues of the campaign, and if one is found who is not as the committee wish and if it is supposed there is a possibility of bringing him to their way of thinking, the supposed best man to influence him is selected and every effort possible is made to secure his vote. Is there not a hint for us here?

If the individual churches cannot accomplish the desired results why not make an effort in a collective capacity? Certainly something is needed to cause a halt, to call attention to the interests of the soul and to turn people's thoughts out of the usual channel. Is it replied the churches are not in a proper condition? The effort necessary for such meetings would tend to bring them in such conditions. Some may say it will call for sacrifice. Granted, is not that one of the cardinal tenets of our religion? Is it hard to attend a few meetings that to go to places of amusement or meet business engagements? Doubts as to the procuring of means may be expressed.

One of our Fire Companies is already planning for the reception of a sister company next October, and intend raising seven or eight hundred dollars for that purpose, and they will do it. The Sunday Schools could each raise from fifty to a hundred dollars for their Christmas entertainment. The political parties in an ordinary important campaign will raise from three hundred dollars upward each. Surely the want of money ought not to stand in the way of work of such importance. Is the future well being and well doing of the young men and boys of our town who are spending their evenings and Sundays on the street corners, or in worse resorts of no importance? Truly may it now be said, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

CHURCH MEMBER

List of Letters

Remainder undelivered in the Post Office at Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1886.

Adams, Kate F.	Gade, Julius
Aarons, Jacob	Hunt, Maggie
Brown, T. Y.	Koney, Joseph
Bassiere, Anthony	Ongletree, M. O.
Brown, A. Morris	Peterson, Mrs. Mary
Clarke, J. M.	Smith, J. Milton
Dolan, Mrs. Catherine Ulrick	Whaley, Mary J. (2)

Any person calling for the above will please ask for "advertisers' letters."

H. DODD, P. M.

To The Public.

The Bee Hive of L. S. Plant, Newark N. J. inaugurates Monday morning January 19th, at 9 o'clock, the new and special clearing sale ever promoted in this vicinity. The bargains to be secured are of such magnitude that newspapers cannot describe them. When you can secure regular one dollar corsets, at seventy-five cents; five button kid gloves, at forty-six cents, that regularly sell at 50 cts. Then you must see the necessity of giving the Bee Hive a call the coming week. This sale includes every department throughout their stores and the warehouse at Bloomfield and vicinity will do well to make a shopping tour to the Bee Hive next week.

WANTED.

A respectable American woman wants washing to take home, can give first class reference as a first class washer and ironer, and also an expert tailor. Samples can be seen at my home anytime this week, after Monday and Tuesday next week. Apply at this office.

WANTED.—A gentleman of good address, who understands something of book-keeping and selling goods, and is willing to commence small, and build himself up, may hear of a first class opportunity by calling upon the undersigned. Bring your reference from last employer. A. H. GREENWOOD, Bloomfield, N. J., 2d door above Post Office.

LUNDGREN'S PERFUME, Edinburg.
LUNDGREN'S PERFUME, Montreal and New York.
LUNDGREN'S PERFUME, Alpine View.
LUNDGREN'S PERFUME, City of the Valley.

SPECIALS.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!!

A few more left at a very low price.

Sleigh Bells, Whips!

Interfering Boots, Robes, Blankets, and All Winter Driving Goods.

GEO. ROUBAUD,

202 Market St. Newark.

Read This!

Metal Back Photograph Albums

And Family Bibles on easy weekly payments, at

COOPER BROTHERS.

A Certificate which will secure photographs at half price at

Doane's Gallery

is given to each purchaser of an Album.

Plain Sewing and Children's Dressmaking.

MISS F. C. LOCKWOOD,

Box 108 P. O.

Horses and Buggies To Let.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A Few New Cutters.

WALTER M. HOPLER,

3 doors below Post Office, Bloomfield.

Lowest Rates West.

Remember that you can always purchase tickets at the lowest rates via Niagara Falls, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis, to all cities and towns in the far west at Farey's. Have your baggage checked to Newark and we will exchange for one to any point you may desire. Pullman accommodations reserved in advance. Open evenings.

FAREY'S

100 Market St. Newark.

Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the Accounts of the Subscribers, Assignees of Cyrus Pierson, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Essex, on Monday, the fifteenth day of March next. Dated Jan. 6, 1886.

JOSEPH D. GALLAGHER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey.—Between Joseph Kingsland, Jr., and others, complainants, and Elizabeth Ackerman, and others, defendants. F. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the court house in Newark, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M., all those tracts or parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the townships of Belleville and Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey.

The first tract—Situate in the township of Belleville, beginning at the northwesterly corner of the land now being conveyed in the middle of the public road leading from Acquackanonk to Belleville, being also the southeasterly line of land said to belong to James L. Morris and the northwesterly corner of a tract of land belonging to Abraham Jorolman; thence (1) northwesterly along the line of James L. Morris five chains more or less to lands belonging to Harmanus Speer; thence (2) southerly along the line of said Harmanus Speer's land to land belonging to John Duncan; thence (3) southerly along the same five chains more or less to the middle of said road, thence along the middle of said road to the place of beginning containing two acres more or less. Bounded north by lands of James L. Morris, west by lands of Harmanus Speer, south by lands of John Duncan, and east by lands of Abraham Jorolman, being the middle of said road.

The second tract—situate in the township of Bloomfield, beginning on the westerly side of a certain driveway at the southwesterly corner of lot numbered No. 2 on a map of lots late of Henry Ackerman, deceased, made by Joseph C. Oakes, bearing date March 28, 1855, and filed in the Clerk's Office of Essex County, and in the line of lands of Alfred Cockfield; thence (1) south forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west five chains and fifty-three links; thence (2) along the lands of Criss Messler south fifty degrees and fifty minutes east nine chains and eighteen links to Albert Morris's line and mill pond; thence (3) along the same north thirty-five degrees and thirty minutes east five chains and fifty-eight links, and thence (4) along the line of lot No. 2 north fifty-one degrees and thirty-five minutes west eight chains and twenty-five links to the west side of said driveway and place of beginning. Being lot No. 3 on said map, containing one acre and seventy-nine hundredths of an acre more or less.

The third tract—Situate in the township of Bloomfield, beginning on the westerly side of a certain driveway, and at the northwesterly corner of lot numbered two on aforesaid map; thence (1) along line of lot numbered two, south fifty-eight degrees and thirty-five minutes, east six chains and eighty-five links to the line and saw mill pond of Albert Morris; thence (2) along the line thereof north fourteen degrees, east four chains and twenty-five links to the southeast corner of a lot formerly belonging to Isaac D. Sigler (now to Criss Messler). This line is irregular, bounding in part on said mill pond at high water mark, and in part on Third River, as it was originally. Thence (3) along the line of Criss Messler north, thirty-seven degrees and forty-five minutes, west six chains more or less to the west line of a certain driveway adjoining on the east the lands of John Lawrence; thence (4) along west line of driveway south ten degrees, west one chain and eighty-eight links, and thence (5) along same south forty-four degrees, west one chain and thirty-eight links to beginning. Being lot number one on said map, containing 2 1/2-100 acres more or less.

The above described property will be sold in parcels, as directed in the writ.

Newark, N. J., December 14, 1885.

WM. H. BROWN, Sheriff

KEEN & GUMMERE, Solicitors. \$10.00.

BROKEN STONE!

In addition to the large amount of work done for both Bloomfield and Montclair the following private parties have used the stone on private carriage ways and walks, to their great satisfaction:

BLOOMFIELD—Messrs. Israel C. Ward, E. H. Davey, C. L. Ward, R. N. Dodd, and Julius Motter.

MONTCLAIR—Messrs. Shepard Rowland, R. M. Boyd, G. W. DaCunha, G. H. Bird, and many others.

Unlimited Supply.

C. E. McDOWELL, Monroe Place.

JOHN H. TAYLOR,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GASFITTER.

TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WORK IN ALL BRANCHES.

Sanitary Ventilation and House Drainage a Specialty.

Also a First-Class Stock of Tin and Hardware.

BRICK SET and PORTABLE RANGES.

Agent in Bloomfield for the Sale of Richardson and Boynton Co's.

Furnaces and Heaters.

CITY WATER PUT IN AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

Personal inspection given to defective plumbing.

JOHN H. TAYLOR,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

P. O. Box 116.



BRANDRIOLI!

A Combination of COD LIVER OIL, BRAND RYE and ICELAND MOSS.

The "Newest" and "Best" Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, &c.

The Only

STIMULANT EMULSION

IN THE MARKET.

For sale by J. P. SCHERFF, Glenwood Ave. and Washington St.

R. M. STILES,

Dealer in

LEHIGH and Free Burning COAL,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, HAY, ETC.

Parties buying by the quantity will Save Money by calling at the Store, on

GLENWOOD AVENUE.

Go to GILBERT & TAYLOR'S

For the Best Quality

LEHIGH COAL,

(WELL SCREENED)

SEASONED OAK AND HICKORY WOOD,

Sawed and Split.

Parties purchasing in quantities would do well to get our prices before going elsewhere.

GILBERT & TAYLOR, P. O. Box 30, Bloomfield, N. J.

Offices, at Yard, foot of Beach street, on the Canal, and with T. D. Cooper, next to Post Office, Bloomfield, N. J.

MARTIN BROS.

BULLETIN.

COAL.

J. E. FREEMAN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH and WYOMING COAL,

Best Quality, Well Screened and prepared for Family Use.

American Cannel Coal,

for Open Grates, \$8 per ton, delivered.

While it is not claimed that "Hume's Best" is the best flour in the world, it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that there is no better bread flour made in the United States.

MARTIN BROS., Agts.

JOHN G. KEYLER,

B